# MILWAUKEE FIRE-SWEPT

Scores of Business Houses and Hundreds of Dwellings Burned.

## \$8,000,000 OR MORE.

The Burned Tract a Mile Long and Half a Mile Wide.

### A HURRICANE FANNED THE FLAMES

Their Progress Stayed on One Side by Lake Michigan.

Maried in an Oil Works Near the Milunukee hiver, and Sprend Before the Furtous Gale Over a Great Fan-shaped Area to the Lake - Rattroad Yards Swept, Too, and Hundreds of Freight Cars Bestroyed-Engines Sent from Chicago to Help the Powerless Local Pire Department-Regan at 5:30 O'Clock Yesterday Afternoon - Got Under Control Soon After Midnight This Morning.

MILWAUEER, Oct. 28-Scores of blocks of Milwaukee's largest business houses, together with hundreds of frame dwelling houses, were burned to-night. Beginning at 5:30 o'clock. in an oil establishment on East Water street. next the river, the flames, driven by the fearful hurricane which was blowing, spread with fearful rapidity to the lake, more than half a mile to the east.

It is impossible now to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy. Even a complete list of the burned business houses cannot be obtained and to them must be added the losses of hundreds of small property owners whose houses and household goods have been destroyed. As nearly as it may be estimated to-night, the total loss will probably amount to \$8,000,000 or more. The tract burned over is more than half a mile wide east and west and a mile long north and south.

Beginning in the establishment of the Union Oil Company at 275 East Water street, the fire was burning flercely when the department reached the scene. Owing to the hurricane the mon were utterly unable to accomplish as well have attempted nothing. In spite of this the men worked bravely and did everything in their power, risking their lives in the burning buildings and endeavoring by toaring down blocks in advance of the path of the fire to check it. This was in vain, and all night long the flames continued along their war

From the establishment on East Water street where the blaze started the path of the fire was in the shape of an immense V. the connecting point of the two bars being in the oil establishment, while one line extended directly east to the lake, the other running to

the lake in a southerly direction. Through immense factories from four to seven stories high, supposed to be fireproof, the flames spread with as much case as through the frame cottages which they at tacked further east. After wiping out the factories and wholesale establishments the fire found easy pray in the scores of blocks filled with frame houses which extend east of Mil-Waukee street.

From these the flames leaned to the freight houses of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railroad. They caught fire on the extreme southern end, and in a moment were ablaze their whole length, more than two blocks. Adjoining the depots were the freight one being loaded with household utensils. yards of the same railroad, as well as those of the Chicago and Northwestern. These yards were filled with hundreds of loaded cars, all of which were quickly consumed.

As soon as it was seen that the yards were in the path of the fire, a score of switch engines were set to work in an endeavor to get the leaded cars out of the yards. The men worked bravely and succeeded in removing some of the trains, but they could only take them further south, the yards to the north being blocked.

This did no good, as the wind suddenly shifted from the northwest to almost direct north, and in a moment the cars which had just escaped the flames in one place were burned in another.

In one place were half a dozen poultry care full of ducks and chickens. The fowls were roasted alive. The destruction of the railroad yards was already assured when the wind veered from west to north. Had it remained Mullenus and P. J. Ternes, 275 East Water in the west the fire would have exhausted itself at the lakeside.

Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one | Buffalo street. block on Fast Water street until 7 o'clock. when it got away from him and leaped across street and began a rapid march toward Iake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order the following stores:

1. Dohem & Co., wholesale drugs; M. Bloch, wholesale liquors; Bub & Kipps', seven-story building, furniture factory; Roundy, Peckham & Co., wholesale grocers: Jacob Wellauer & Co., wholesale gracers; Johnson Bros., cracker factory American Bissuit Company).

and the National Distilling Company. The entire is wer part of the Third ward, inhabited large y by poor lrish families, is devastated. About three hundred cottages have been destroyed, and the poor people are wandering about the streets loudly lamenting

their losses. Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities had been reported—one fireman killed and a woman sufficented.

The gas works are burning, and frequent explosions occur that shake the whole city.

Many scenes similar to those of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago were enacted, the dyhamite explosions and crumbling walls adding to the terror of the situation.

It is reported that four of the crow of the life for sour stonach, -ade. Ripans Tabules.

saving station were killed by a falling wall at Wersel & Vilte's machine shop while coming

to the assistance of the fire department. The Light Horse Squadron and the Fourth Rattalion have been called out to guard prop-

At midnight all the southern section of Milwaukee is in ruins and the great conflagration is still in progress. Never in the history of the city has such a calamity befallen it.

Acres of land, embracing the great manufacturing districts of the city, have been devastated and now lie a mass of smouldering

Almost the entire southern division, from East Water street to the lake, has been con-

When the fire broke out near the corner of East Water and Detroit streets at about 5:20 o'clock, an alarm was immediately sent in, but owing to the terrible high winds which swept easterly toward the lake, the buildings in this vicinity were speedily consumed, and the fire spread with bewildering rapidity. Flying cinders sped through the air, like a mammoth pyrotechnic

Scattering in their flight, they landed upon the roofs of the large manufacturing establishments, the pride of the city, and in a few minutes building after building was gutted. and huge walls cracked and tottered to the ground.

The firemen battled manfully, but it was impossible to get the mastery of the fire, which rode on with the violent wind almost directly east, lapping up block after block.

In this alarming situation all the efforts of the Fire Department were almost futile. Telegrams were quickly sent to Chicago, Racine. and nearer effices for aid. All responded promptly, sending fire engines and men.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the various gas holders at the gasworks exploded in quick succession with deafening reverberations. This loss alone represents \$1,000,000, which was the cost of the recently erected plant.

At midnight the fire seemed to have gathered fresh energy, and was burning on with more intense fury than ever. The immense Patton Oil Works are nearly consumed. No conception of the immense losses and few details can be given.

With the destruction of the gas works half of the east side having already been cut off | belis were kept ringing constantly. from electric lights by the burning of the connecting wires.

During the course of the fire a number of barns and livery stables were burned. These were filled with horses, which were liberated by the police. The horses ran wildly about the anything, and for any practical results might streets, and before they could be caught a number of persons were run down and padly Injured.

The wires of the electric street railway are down and the telephone company's system is prostrated. The electric light service is paralyzed, and the gas works having been destroyed, work in the newspaper offices and telegraph offices is being done by candle

From reports now coming in it would seem that the number of lives lost will be consider-

abla All the evening men, women, and children crowded the streets endeavoring to save their property from the doomed dwellings.

Beds and crockery were thrown pell mell from the windows and piled up in the streets.

Man rushed frantically from store to store in

Here all the firemen fought, knowing that if the wholesale district, appropriating wagons or carts with which to remove their goods.

Citizens from all parts of the city assisted in the work, and men dressed in expensive from the roof of the building and reaching clothes and wearing silk hats could be seen by the score pushing or pulling express wagons or huge delivery trucks loaded down with furniture of all kinds. The streets south of Wisconsin avenue were filled with a pushing and scrambling mass of humanity, nearly every

A reporter, whose home was one of the houses burned, seeing the direction of the fire, hurried to his house to remove his sick mother and save what he could of the furniture. Though he had but four blocks to go. before he reached the place the building was on fire when he got there. His mother was carried out by neighbors.

At the start it looked as though the whole east side would go. The flames were burning flercely in the block south of the new home of the Sentinel, and there seemed to be little hope of saving the printing presses. Embers and blazing fragments of paper and cloth were being carried through the air by the high wind. Finally, a force of printers was stationed on the roof, and, armed with pails of water, succeeded in saving the building.

Among the big establishments burned out

The Union Oil Company, owned by J. M. street, where the fire started.

The National Distilling Company, 75-83

Bloch & Co., wholessle liquors, 373 East Water street. Bud & Kip, manufacturers of upholstered

furniture, 251-259 Broadway. Roundy, Peckham & Co., wholesale grocers, 249-255 Broadway. A. Dahlman, wholesale drugs, 267-271 East

Water street. Jacob Wellauer & Co., wholesale grocers. 254-256 Broadway.

J. E. Patten, paints and olls, 206-272 East Water street.

The Gas Company. Three reservoirs and surrounding buildings. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western freight

house and cars in yards.

Chicago and Northwestern, cars in yards. Milwaukee Chair Company, store and factory. A Striking Parallel to the Lizzie Borden Mystery.

The Sunday Mercury will begin publishing to-morrow the story of a tragedy, founded on facts, that parallels the Lizzie Borden case in many startling particulars. And the woman did not commit the murder !- Adv.

H. S. Johnston's cracker factory, five-story brick, Broadway.

The burned district includes the south portion of the Third ward, and in a general way is bounded on the north by Buffalo street, on the east by the lake, and on the south and west by the river. On Water street, where the fire started, the blaze extended a little north of Buffalo street nearly to Detroit street. In this block, however, there were several blocks that escaped.

The streets burned over entirely, and on which no houses or buildings are left standing are Buffalo, Chicago, Menomines, Corcoran avenue, Erie, Polk, Oregon, and Pierce. Besides these. East Water street is ruined from Detroit street south to the river, and Broadway, Milwaukee, Jefferson, Jackson Van Buren, and Cass streets, from Buffalo street south.

In many instances the people owned their own cottages, and these and their contents were all they had in the world. How they will get along during the winter is a mystery. unless relief comes to them from outside towns. Milwaukee people will do all they can and

already the Germania Society, the leading German organization of the city, has come to the relief of the citizens. The society is holding a big fair, and at a special meeting of the directors this evening

work of relief. E. P. Bacon, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to-night called a meeting of citizens, to be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in the Board of Trade building to arrange plans for raising money and aiding the poor. Probably the most efficient relief granted to

night was by Father Kehoe of St. John's Cathedral, only a few blocks from the burned district. Father Kehoe threw open the doors of the edifice, and turned it into a big camp for the homeless. Sending priests out through the streets, he

gathered in the sufferers until the limits of the big building were reached. The he opened the parochial school, adjoining, and helped hundreds to find shelter who would otherwise have had to spend the night in the streets.

To make the efforts of the firemen still less useful it seemed that an organized band of firebugs must have attempted to destroy the the city was put in darkness, the greater part city. From the time of the first alarm the fire

> Alarms came in from all sides. Fortunately most of the fires were of little importance, but the elegant residence of L. F. Hodges, at Ninth and Cedar streets, was destroyed. A few minutes later an alarm came in from

the House of Correction. The blaze there, however, was soon extinguished by the fire appliances in the building.
Owing to the thousands of persons who erowded the streets the police were unable to do effective work. The men on duty were lost

in the immense crowds. While the fire was at its flercest and at its northern limit the first aid was received from outside sources.

This was in the shape of two engines, one each from Milwaukee and Racine. It was 11:30 before the first four of the nine engines from Chicago arrived. During the progress of the blaze the scene

was indescribably magnificent. The sky. which had been covered with gray leaden clouds was lighted up until the hues it assumed rivalled those of the finest sunset. The flames seemed to reach the skies. Although it was rapidly growing dark, the east

side of the city was as light as day, so bright was the blaze. From the oil company's building, where the

the fire once gained a start, owing to the fearful wind, nothing could save that part of the city from destruction. But their efforts were in vain, and tongues of flames shot across the street, set fire to the neighboring structures. From building to building the flames spread until the whole block was

blazing. Then for a time the firemen seemed to gain an advantage, and the flames disappeared and were succeeded by clouds of smoke. This was but momentary, and the fire which to have gain fresh headway during its temporary bull, broke out with in creased flerceness. Flames shot out in all directions, and clouds of sparks, carried by the hurricane, landed on the roofs of build

ings blocks away.

Then the firemen saw that their only hope lay in cutting off the blaze in advance. Procuring dynamite they blow up a number of buildings in the path of the flames, but this

was of no effect. The fire leaps the whole barrier as though none existed. The men found themselves

working in the midst of a furnace. Immense stone buildings crumbled in the intense heat as though they were paper Walls were falling on all sides, and in stite of their efforts, the firemen saw they could do nothing, so giving up the fight on the burning buildings they went to the surrounding districts where the river afforded a natural barrier to the flames Even there their efforts were not success ful, and the fire continued to burn steadily to

the south. Farly in the evening a fireman of No. 3 Engine was suffocated and taken to the Emergency Hospita, in an ambulance. When the wagon reached the hospital the fireman was dead. He had not been identified at midnight. About 8 o'clock a woman 50 years old was suffocated and taken to the Morgue. Her name and residence could not be learned.

Among the injured at the Emergency Hospital are: Blichard Gardner, who boards at the corner of Ayer and Humboldt avenues. He is 20 years of age, and will recover.

William Witte, 24 years of age, an employed of the Weisel and Filter Company. He was standing in the alley at the rear of the establishment when the boller exploded. His leg was broken and he received several

but not necessarily fatal. He lives at 379 Greenfield avenue. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital. where his brother. Fred Witte, was looking for his third brother, Henry Witte, who also worked for Weisel & Filter.

wounds on the head, which are dangerous

H. Boeschel, a pattern maker residing at 984 Garfield avenue, left leg broken. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital. He is the years old. Henry Bergenthaler, foreman of the Bergenthaler Distillery Company, badly burned and

taken to the Emergency Hospital. He resides n Twenty-ninth street. Half an hour after midnight the fire was under control. Some of the losses, as nearly as they can be

estimated by Insurance men, are: J. E. Patton & Co., \$250,000. Bub & Kipp. \$300,000. K. P. Kissenger, \$73,000. Milwaukee Mirror Company; \$50,000. Gugler Lithographing Company, \$100,000. Roundy, Peckham & Co., \$300,000. H. S. Heftels & Co., wholesale grocers, \$200,

Jacob Wellauer, liquors, \$200,000. F. P. Dohmer & Co., \$150,000. Weisel & Vittery, machinery, \$100,000. Joepper & Son, machinery, \$40,000. Bayley & Son, machinery, \$50,000. Inbusch Brothers, grocers, \$250,000. Aernekes & Bros., confectionery, \$75,000. Delorme and Quentin Soap Company,

\$35,000. Milwaukee Bag Company, \$50,000. Milwaukee Chair Company, \$250,000. P. Reideburg & Co., vinegar, \$200,000. Hansen Malting Company, \$350,000. Gas works, \$1,000,000. Johnson Cracker Company, \$50,000. Schlitz Brewing Company, malt house

\$25,000. Northwestern freight house, \$300,000. Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western freigh house, \$15,000. Linden Hotel, \$25,000.

Olinger & Co., candy, \$25,000. Sauer & Co., gloves, \$20,000. Smaller business houses, \$500,000. Over 500 cottages and contents, \$500,000. The total of the loss estimated by the insurance men so far is \$6,425,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.-In response to a request from the Milwaukee authorities for help, the Chicago Fire Department sent four engines on a special train over the Northwestern road at 8:20 o'clock this evening. Milwaukee, the metropolis of Wisconsin, has

205,000 inhabitants and spreads over an area of fourteen square miles. Being the distrib uting point for the bulk of the products of it was resolved to devote all the receipts to the Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, its commerce is largely agricultural. Its harhor, a natural one in the shape of an

S, is the best of all the lake ports. A few years ago the Government constructed there a harber of refuge. The Milwaukee River divides the city into three divisions and is navigable for vessels of the largest lake tonnage for three miles from

its mouth, directly through the business portion of the city. The Menomonee and Kinnickinnic rivers empty into the Milwaukee Elver one mile from its mouth, and are navigable for two miles. The bay runs inland about three miles is six miles across, and furnishes admirable shelter

for shipping. The city is an Important railway centre, and lines of steamers travel across Lake Michigan daily. Milwaukee's commercial staple is wheat, and its elevators, with a capacity of more than 4,000,000 bushels, make it one of the largest primary wheat markets in the

world. The city contains more than 1,000 factories, and the value of their products is close to \$50. 000,000 a year. It is a leading market for malt liquors, and

contains many slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, flour and grist mills, and foundries and machine shops. The city is lighted by electricity and has excellent systems of water works and sowerage. It contains many sectorian institutions. noted among which are the Jesuit College, the

Seminary of the Lutheran Synod, a Capuchin monastery, and a Franciscan college, The convent of Notre Dame, the mother house of that or ler in this country, owns and occupies an entire square near the burned

district, and has two branch schools in the The national asylum for invalid soldiers, a famous institution, is within three miles of

### 'ORDER WITHOUT FORCE.'

PART OF MR. GILROY'S PROGRAMME FOR HIS TERM AS MAYOR.

It is Significant that at the Same Time the Locust Should Be Ordered Out of the Pollceman's Hand-Relying on the Co operation of the People to Secure a Clean as well as a Peacable City,

fartore S. Wiele, Erg., Chaleman, and others, GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to formally scept the nomination for the office of Mayor which you have been commissioned to tender to me by the Democratic Convention assembled at Tammany Hall.

If I have been rejuctant to become the candidate of the party, that reluctance did not spring from any indifference on my part to the great honor which has been conferred upon me, but rather from my conception of the imits of my own capacity. I assume that my nomination to the high

the administration of the Department of Publie Works for the past four years has met with public approval. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the publie improvements which have been instituted during that period. If they be of the importance which the supporters of the present govrnment claim for them, they must be appar-

ent to every citizen who remembers the con-

office for which I have been named is due to

the belief entertained by the Convention that

dition of the city prior to 1888. Every municipal government owes to the people who sustain it well-naved and welllighted thoroughfares, an abundant supply of wholesome water, an efficient system of street icaning, protection to life and property. either from lawlessness or conflagration, and he adoption and enforcement of intelligent rules for the preservation of the public health. That all of these functions have been efficientr discharged by the Government of this city for the past four years is generally conceded. We can only promise for the future the same diligence in the public service which has already secured such efficiency in the local administration.

The general improvement in the conditions of the municipality cannot, however, be claimed as the result of individual capacity. It is largely the fruit of the cheerful support which the people in all parts of the city have

extended to the city Government. The cleanliness of the city and the perfect The cleanliness of the city and the perfect order which was maintained in the streets during the late Columbian celebration were largely due to popular cooperation with the municipal authorities. This active sympathy between the people and the public efficies ought not to be limited to occusions of mulle rejoicing. It should exist every day in the year, and there is every reason to believe that in the future the siferts of the public authorities to keep the streets in a decent condition, to preserve order without force, and to improve the sanitary condition of the city, will be rechforced by the intelligent cooperation of all our citizens.

all our citizens.

It is as the representative of the body of the people that the nominee of your Convention stands before the electors. After four years of service in an important department of the city Government mere verial pledges would not suffice to win popular support.

By the record which has been made by the Democratic party for the past four years we must be willing to be judged at this election. On that record we are justified in awaiting with confidence the verdict of an intelligent constituency.

HERE IS THE SITUATION.

### Perhaps You Can Figure Out Which Party Is Abend.

A dozen Suxs could scarcely give the gossip over the Presidential battle which is daily heard at the National and State headquarters of the Democratic and Republican managers and at the hotels near them. The town began to fill up yesterday with county leaders and others who will have more or less to do with the finish on election day. These leaders came from upper New York. Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

There wasn't a peck of sand in the whole lot. They have not been misguided by the claims of the enthusiasts in either party. They came for facts, and were determined to have them. All were more or less nervous over the situation. The majority believed that the fight was to be very close. All talk of "landslides" and Waterloos" and "political revolutions" was the morest nonsense to them. They expressed these views even before they saw the magnates in charge of the opposing forces.

The Democratic national chieftains spent little or no time at the Fifth avenue headquarters. They were constantly in secret session either at the Hoffman House or in Senator Gorman's apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Lepublican chieftains were absent from their headquarters also. The building was closed during the hours of Mrs. Harrison's funeral. Mr. Carter, Senator Quay, and Secretary Eikins had a most secret conclave at the Holland House. Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, in charge of Democratic State headquarters, and Deacon Hackett, the great man of the Republican State shop, were pegging away until late at night.

One thing was developed yesterday which is of more than ordinary interest just now. The interviews issued by the press bureaus, and the personal opinions expressed by visitors to headquarters, are practically valueless. It is true that they may to some extent reflect the localities spoken of in them, but in a greater number of cases they reflect merely personal

number of cases they renect metery beauties wishes.

The neople are so engerly desirous of the facts of the situation that only the bedrock epinions of those in charge of the flight are of any moment, and even those to some extent are prejudiced by personal desire, stimulated by hard work which there is no desire to see go to waste. An ominent member of the National Democratic Committee, whose word is as good as his bond, gave The Sux his honest opinion when he said:

them were converted that the board opinion when he said:

"I believe the Democrats will carry New York and Indiana. I know that the liepublicans are making the most strenuous efforts to carry those two States. The liepublicans have more money than our side, but I take it that we do not need as much as they do in this campaign. Neither do I believe that the use of money can cut such a great figure in this campaign. Neither do I believe that the use of money can cut such a great figure in this campaign as many suppose. The Republicans to day, to my knowledge, foot steps to carry New York and Indiana at all hazards."

"While I feel that we will carry Indiana. I must admit that the State is not carried for us the Roumania, smashing her deck houses and ventilators, carrying away her smokestack and must admit that the State is not carried for us the Roumania static further before attempting to get assiore.

After an hour of suspense the seven men and two women who had remained on board lowered the last boat.

The storm had subsided, and, although only a neavy stream that subsided, and, although only a neavy stream that subsided, and although only a neavy stream the situation term that the stream had subsided. The storm had subsided, and although only a neavy stream the subsided of the passenger saved. Capt. Young is reported to be among the lost.

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It is as the representative of the body of the people that the nomines of your Cotvention stands before the electors. After four years of service in an important department of the city Government mere verial pledges would not suffice to win popular support.

By the record which has been made by the Democratic party for the nast four years we must be willing to be judged at this election. On that record we are judified in awaiting with confidence the verdict of an intelligent constituence.

In accepting this nomination I am profoundly imporessed with the high compliment in veived in my selection to tear in this city the banner which Grover Cleveland bears creditably, and, as I believe, triumpoantly, through aby, and, as I believe, triumpoantly, through a the linted States. Very respectfully yours, Thomas F. Gilroy.

FAREWELL THE MIGHT STICK.

After Nov. 15 the Folice Will Carry Only Pocket Billes and Signal Whisties.

Was it by a coincidence that Superintendent Byrnes suggested yesterday to the Folice Complying the four products of the result in these two States. The Democratic are not confident of carry-figures.

The Democrats are not confident of carry-figures.

The Democrats are not confident of carry-figures.

PRICE TWO CENTS. LOST ON PORTUGAL'S COAST.

WRECK OF AN ANCHOR LINE STEAMER AND LOSS OF 113 LIVES.

The Roumania, Bound from Liverpool to Bombay, Caught Too Near the Shore in a Severe Storm After a Feg-Only Nine of the 123 Persons On Board Saved-Bosts Swamped at the Steamer's Side-

The Officers Were Ignorant of Danger. LISBON, Oct. 28 -The Anchor line steamship Roumania, Capt. Young, went ashore early yesterday morning at the mouth of the Arnova, near Peniche, off the Portugal coast, and 113 of the 122 persons on board were lost. The Roumania left Liverpool on last Sunday

for Bombay. She carried 55 passengers, a crew of 67 men, and a full cargo of valuable She had heavy weather from early on Monday morning. On Tuesday she ran into . furious storm. All her passengers were or-

dered below, and were not allowed on deck again until Wednesday noon. After a few hours of the first clear salling she had had, the Roumania ran into a thick fog in about 42° north latitude. She proceeded at half speed, and, it was supposed,

well out from the coast. A violent storm came on after several hours in the fog. When this storm struck her the Roumania was only a few miles from shore. The vessel made little progress, and the Captain was unable to keep her bow to the wind. She went on the rocks almost without

she struck the vessel's officers did not realize their peril. Heavy seas broke over the decks, and many of the passengers, who ran on deck in a panic,

warning. Up to the last few minutes before

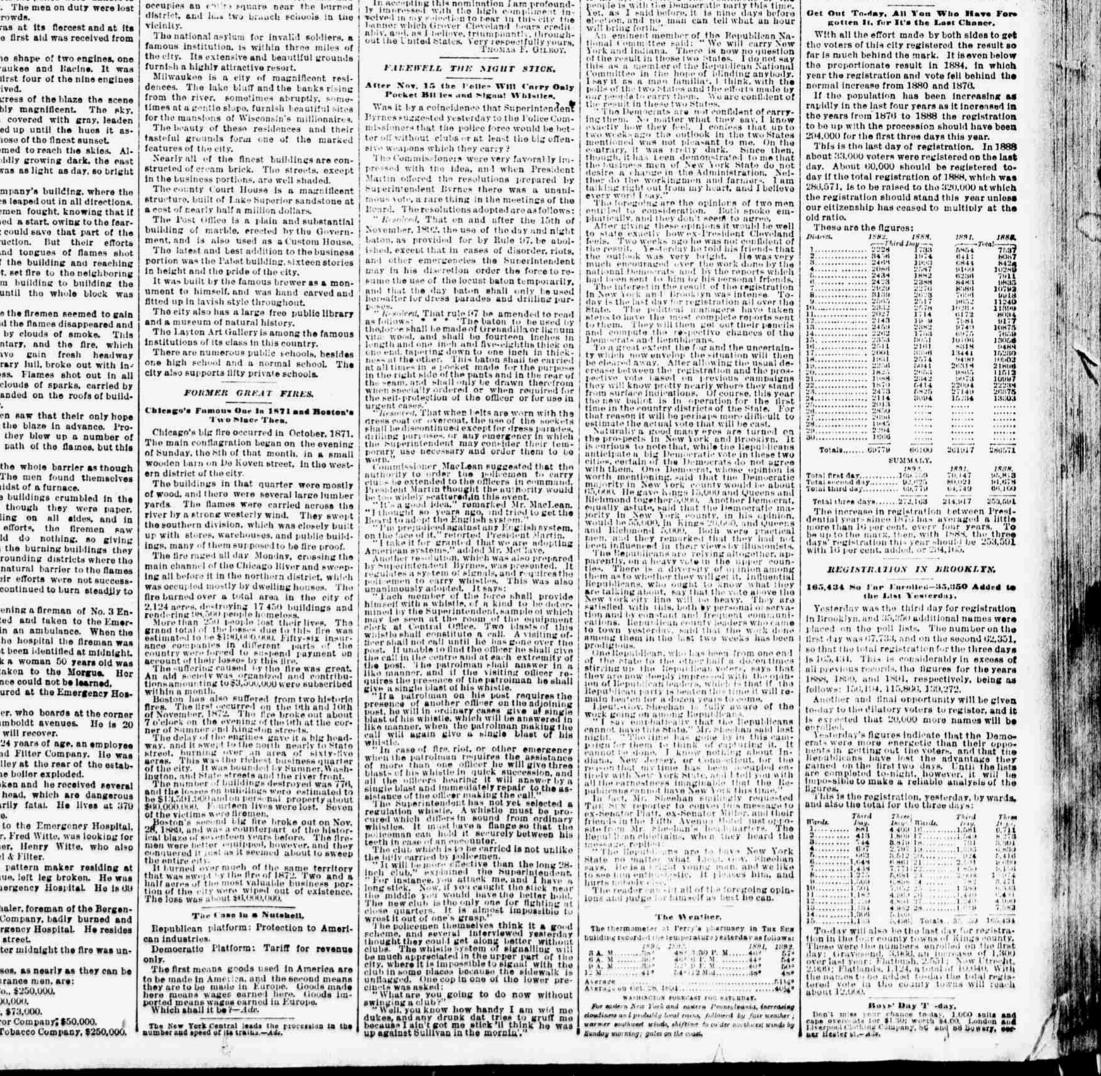
were swept overboard and drowned. A lifeboat was cut away and an attempt was made to lower it, but the boat was swampe by the waves. For two hours further attemp were abandoned. The storm abated, al

another boat was lowered. This boat was loaded with passengers. A hundred yards from the ship it capsized and all were cowned. Two boats were started out from the short but put back, those in them were converted that the boats could not

The Roumania was an iron three-masted screw steamer of 2,207 tons, built by Hender-

son in Ginsgow in 1880.
She was 3814 feet long, 38 feet in breadth, and 284; feet deep. Her engines were of 480 horse power. REGISTRATION NOT BIG ENOUGH.

Get Out To-day, All You Who Have Fore With all the effort made by both sides to get the voters of this city registered the result so



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B. Leidersdorf Tobacco Company, \$250,000.